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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1888.

The Democratic State Committee will meet in this town to-morrow for the purpose of naming the date and place of the State Con vention and transacting such other business as may come before it. The date will be, we suppose, about the middle of May. As to place, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and New York have their adherents.

It would seem that this town, which will give the votes by which a Democratic President will be elected this year, if a Democratic President be elected, is the best place for the Democratic State Convention to meet in. Besides, the delegates had rather come here than go to any other burg.

Unjustifiable Delay.

On Tuesday, the sixth day of December, 1887, President CLEVELAND sent to Congress a message of a most urgent character. "You are confronted," he said, "at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration." 'The failure of the Congress heretofore to provide against the danger which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these now appear to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued maction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs."

On Monday, the second day of April, 1888, the committee of the House of Representatives which is specially charged with the duty of examining this great subject, and with reporting to the House the measures which it recommends as a means of removing the difficulty and the danger, made its first report of a bill for this purpose; and the distinguished member of the committee, Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who was empowered to speak for the committee on this important question, announced that the House would be asked to begin the consideration of this bill on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April instant!

Thus, in such a situation urgently demanding immediate and careful consideration, and in which, as the President has declared, we have to deal with a condition fraught with danger and distress, and not with any theory of abstract philosophy, it takes four months and a half for the legislative body, which alone has the duty and the power to deal with such a subject, to get ready to begin its deliberations.

We do not know how President CLEVEsluggishness in taking up a matter of high importance which he has so earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress, but we can say that the country regards such delay and such tardiness of action as something exceedingly unsatisfactory and discouraging.

Mr. Allison in New York.

Some of the Western Republican journals are discussing the question whether or not WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON could carry New York. The discussion is interesting enough although it is not immediately practical. Before going to the West to pick out a candidate who will stand some chance of carry ing this State, the Republicans should very seriously consider if a certain New York Republican, who once declined to be Minister to apan, could not poll more votes here than

any Western Republican.

In considering Mr. ALLISON, the Republicans should also seriously consider that if he has been in sympathy with the recent demagogical and insune attempts of Gov. LARRABEE and the Iowa Legislature to bankrupt the railroads in that State, he would be far from a strong candidate with those representatives of great financial interests to whom the Republicans are accustomed to look for the quadrennial quota of soap. Mr. DEPEW's personal popularity and his known justice as an employer of labor would go far to dispel the prejudice against the appearance as a candidate for President of the representative of big corporations. But Mr. ALLISON personally is pothing here, for he is not known to the masses of either party. If it be true and if it be known that he has fostered or has not raised his hand to oppose reckless assaults upon railroad propies held by many small investors, as well as by a few great capitalists, the world of business in New York will not be likely to cleave to him-if it can get anybody more satisfactory on the other side.

No Cause for Despondency.

Some of the London correspondents of our New York newspapers have of late seemed depressed by the temporary withdrawal of the Irish question from the foreground of discussion, and have hinted apprehensions lest on the reassembling of Parliament after the Easter recess the home rule issue should pass out of sight. If any of our readers share such misgivings, we would remind them of what happened under nearly analogous circumstances in the early of 1885. Then Mr. GLADSTONE apparently supported by a compact and homogeneous majority about equal in numbers to that mustered by the Tory and Dissident Liberal coalition. For five years he had withstood the combined assaults of Tories and Parnellites. he had survived even the grave loss of prestige and public confidence occasioned by the fallure to rescue Gen. GORDON. At length his opponents, ostensibly discouraged, desisted from attacks; , what looked

like an era of good feeling set in, and even Mr. PARNELL was credited with the admission that the GLADSTONE Government would probably last as long as its predecessor. Lulled by such pleasing expectations, the Liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer proeceded to expound his fiscal programme when, all at once, on a petty detail of taxation, the Ministers were beaten, and Mr. GLADSTONE gave way to Lord SALISBURY.

So long as Mr. GLADSTONE'S opponents at that juncture confined their aggressive operations to the old familiar lines, the defenders of the Government closed their ranks in dogged obstinacy. All that had been gained by five years' fighting was here and there a stray recruit like Mr. MARRIOTT, or the capture of a few vacant seats at by-elections In like manner the Gladstonians have during the last eighteen months drawn back a few deserters like Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rus-SELL, and have recovered a few constituencies which they lost in the summer of 1886 But when the present session of Parliament began, it was plain to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL that the anti-Home Rule coalition remained upon the whole unshaken, and that a complete change of tactics was indispensable. The new plan obviously is to convince the ill-assorted supporters of the present Government that the Act of Union, which Unionists have come to look upon as the na-

tional palladium, is in no immediate

danger, and that, therefore, they are at liberty to consult their individual interests and predilections in matters of fiscal legislation and English local government reform. Upon such questions the Tory-Democrats, called into being by Lord Bea-CONSFIELD, and at present commanded by LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, hold views very different from the old-fashioned Conservatives, who object even to purifying the House of Lords; and there is almost as wide a divergence between the anti-Gladstonian Whigs of the Harrington type and the Dissident Radicals who follow Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN. Hitherto these incongruous elements have been kept in mechanical cohesion through their common hostility to Ireland. But when that pressure has once been withdrawn through the cessation of parliamentary obstruction, and the conviction that a restoration of the Irish Parliament has been made impossible for some years to come, nothing can prevent the Ministerialists from quarrelling with one another. That has been the experience of every former coalition.

and there is no reason to suppose that the

present combination will prove an exception

It is about twenty years since measures

so stuffed with innovations and disputatious matter as the Goschen budget and the RITCHIE Local Government bill have been laid before a British Government. Is it not likely that a quick recognition of that fact counted for a good deal in the effusive exhibition of satisfaction with which Mr. GLAD-STONE greeted the Ministerial proposals? He applauded the openness of mind and capability of progress which had led a Tory Cabinet to recommend reforms, many of which were in principle accordant with advanced Liberal ideas. The nominal spokesman of the Government in the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. SMITH, seems to have been rendered giddy with delight and self-complacency by the warm words of approval from the foremost of British statesmen. Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, may have been bewildered and darmed by vague encomiums from one whom he knows to be equally redoubtable as a critic of budgets and as a strategist. But the masses of the Unionist rank and file. having neither Mr. Goschen's perspicacity nor his long official familiarity with Mr. Gladstone's ways, shared Mr. Smith's elation, and, dismissing all fear of a crisis, have begun to inquire whether the new proposals cannot safely be shorn of some revolutionary features. Meanwhile, by a curious coincidence, the meeting of Gladstonians called at Spencer House to consider the Go-SCHEN and RITCHIE bills took extraordinary precautions to prevent the divulgation of their proceedings. Such secrecy can hardly be explained upon the theory that the defenders of these measures need expect no opposition from the Gladstonians.

It is said to be Mr. GLADSTONE's custom to sit with his eyes closed during parliamen-LAND may feel regarding this extraordinary tary discussions. We have never heard, however, that his friends have lost anything through his being caught asleep at a critical conjuncture. Before this session is over both Home Rulers and their overconfident antagonists may find that he is wide awake.

The Decline of Canada.

On the 14th of last month a very remarkable speech in favor of reciprocity of trade with the United States was delivered in the Canadian House of Commons by Sir Rich-ARD CARTWRIGHT. Having been Finance Minister in the MACKENZIE Cabinet from 1873 to 1878, he is one of the public men of the Dominion most competent to discuss such a subject.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT declared very andidly, and presented the statistics to prove that unrestricted freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States is absolutely essential to the prosperity of Canada, and even to prevent the decline and ultimate decay of that country. These statistics indicate that in the twenty-five years from 1861 to 1886, "one in every four of the nativeborn population of Canada has been compelled to seek a home" in the United States; and that of all the immigrants imported by Canada at great cost three out of four have crossed the boundary and come to us.

In 1861 the population of the Dominion of Canada was 3,250,000, in 1871 it was 3,690,000, and in 1881 it had grown to 4,324,000 only, though in the twenty years over 500,000 immigrants were imported. In the twenty years from 1841 to 1861 the increase was at the rate of 115 per cent. From 1861 to 1881 it was only 30 per cent. There was also an actual decrease of the foreign population from 665,000 in 1861 to 570,000 in 1881, though 521,000 immigrants were brought over at great expense during the period. Between 1881 and 1886 the number of immigrants imported was 477,168, and only a very small

part of them can now be found in Canada. Meantime the population of Canadian birth in the United States increased from 249,000 in 1860 to 490,000 in 1870, and to 707,000 in 1880, while now, by the computation of Sir RICH-ARD CARTWRIGHT, the number is at least 1.000.000, or about one-fourth as many as the

whole present population of the Dominion. The movement of population in Ontario, he most populous province of the Dominion, shows very strikingly the stagnation of which he speaks. In the six years from 1880 to 1886 the actual growth was only 128,000, though the natural growth alone ought to have been 250,000; and there are still 180,000 immigrants unaccounted for, even after allowing that three out of four of these Canadian imports come over to us. Summing up his statistics as to population, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT says that in twenty-five years Canada has lost to the United States nearly one million of native-born Canadians and three-fourths of a million of British subjects, whom it has spent vast sums of money to induce to immigrate to the Dominion.

But the sure and complete remedy for such

a state of things is not reciprocity; it is annexation. Canada cannot stand up in comnetition with the United States, but must be yoked with us to share our progress and prosperity. This is not Sir RICHARD's view, indeed; but it is the view of common sense

Mr. Randall's Offence.

A queer attack upon the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL was published in the New York Times of Monday. It was in the shape of a letter from Philadelphia. Two quotations from it will serve to show the nature of the accusations which the Free Traders and the Mugwumps bring against Mr. RANDALL:

"Is he of vast wealth, and is he a manufacturer, that "It is doubtful if he owns an inch of ground in the

city. He secures his right to vote by paying to the city the magnificent sum of fifty cents every two years It appears further from this Philadelphia

letter that Mr. RANDALL is guilty of having nothing but his salary to live upon. In other words, he is not "of vast wealth," he is not a landholder, and he is dependent upon his salary for the support of his family. Well, Mr. RANDALL has been in Congress

for twenty-five years. The American people are judges whether or not he has earned his salary during that time. They are also judges whether or not there can be higher praise for a statesman of great abilities. great posts, and great opportunities than to say that, after twenty-five years of public life in a time of extraordinary temptations and opportunities, he is still a poor man.

The Free Traders should keep up this kind of attack. They may make Mr. RANDALL President yet.

It Cannot Be Done.

That is a curious idea which is propounded and advocated by Mr. CRAIN of Texas in the House of Representatives. He wants to have the Constitution amended so that the term of Congress shall begin and end with the 31st day of December, and so that the term of the President shall extend from the 4th of March, when it now terminates, till the 30th of April. This, Mr. CRAIN thinks, can be done by a constitutional amendment passed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States; and he thinks the present Congress and President might be affected by it.

Mr. CRAIN'S notion will not wash. The President is elected by the people. No amendment of the Constitution can shorten or extend his term of office, because no amendment can affect either his rights as President or the rights of the people to elect his successor, to take office at the end of the term for which he was chosen.

A constitutional amendment extending or shortening the term of the President can only apply to Presidents elected under its provisions. The rights of the present incumbent can neither be increased nor diminished by the vote of Congress upon any amendment, or by the votes of the State Legislatures ratifying it.

Mr. CLEVELAND will cease to be President on the 4th of March, 1889, and no constitutional amendment that may now be adopted can either shorten or lengthen that term. If the people wish him to be President for a longer time, they can elect him again, for just such a period as the Constitution then in force shall provide.

The House of Representatives has disposed of Mr. CRAIN's project very wisely. They have smashed it.

The medical denomination of homeopathists seem to meet with extraordinary success in raising pots of money for the building and supporting of their colleges and hospitals. One man procured \$100,000 for them in large subscriptions not long ago, and it was only about half of the contributions of last year. They now need another \$100,000 to complete the fund for the new college-hospital which they are establishing up town, and the ladies possessed of faith in their school of practice have undertaken to raise it through the big fair which was opened on Monday and will stand open to the end of the week. The reporters who have had an inside view of thin predict that they will have the pot of \$100,000

Of course it is but fair that at least onehalf of the factory inspectors in this State brought out by Mrs. LOVELL, Mrs. HEWITT, and other members of the Working Women's Society, that nearly three-fourths of all the factory operatives in the State belong to the female sex. The Legislature will doubtless make the desired amendment of the factory inspection law.

Instead of fighting against the arrest of swindlers who pretend to be spirits, or the medium of disembodied spirits, all genuine believers in spiritualism ought to back up every arrest of the kind. It is to their advantage, and in the interest of their enlightenment. that such swindlers be exposed. Yet some of the dupes of the bogus spooks who were nabbed in Chicago on Sunday were enraged at the unexpected exposure then made. They must now admit that the alleged spirit of the Russian princess was a palpable deceiver; that her implements of deception were seized while she was using them; that they were cheated out of the money which they had paid to see a disembodied spirit; that the conduct of the medium was not such as to increase their faith in spiritual manifestations, and that they were rescued from gross imposition by the revelation of the facts in the case. Instead of trying to shield the fraud, therefore, it was their duty. as searchers after truth, to aid the detectives. and rejoice in their success. In this view of the matter, we are glad to see that it was a Spiritualist who took the lead in the work of detection.

A more extraordinary conglomeration of nonsense than cranky ignorance can usually get together in one place was represented by the catalogue of a recent horse sale in Kentucky. American horses carry pretty heavy loads in the form of poor names, but the aggre gate weight of stupidity borne by the animals sold on this occasion was phenomenal.

For example, the first on the list was called Mambrino Hatcher. The ingenious numskull who devised this enormity was patently anxious to get a name as near like Mambrino Patcher as possible. So he thought he would use Hatcher. Truly a pleasing thought Then Lotho Wilkes was sold. What Lotho

eans no one will ever know. May fortune guard the filly christened Imo George, for her owner will probably end in a lunatic asylum. Possibly the sound of the name of Imogen suggested this. The poor filly's owner didn't like the gen portion of this name and changed it to George, spelling it with a capital letter. Has the Star-Eyed Goddess of the blue grass land no influence there, or is she merely for business and devoid of senti-

Bassador was doubtless a brilliant and original abbreviation for Ambassador.

Egbertie and Portie followed. The wonder is that the auctioneer was not stricken sick by their mawkishness. Fallas is another ridiculous variation of that abominable name of Phallas, which distin-

guishes a really good horse. And so on down a long list of silly and unsportsmanlike names, that instead of being worthy of a horse were none of them fit to make a trade mark for a patent cough drop. How vastly more meaning, robust, unpretentious, and intelligent were such names, found on the same list, as Patti. Kate. Billy Breckinridge, Head 'Em. Jim Heary, Miss Simmons,

Poky, or even Lulu ! The public of America, which boasts greater intelligence, taste, and cultivation than any other public, should make it impossible for such names as those first quoted to flourish here. Never buy a horse with a name that disgraces the human in tellect, such as these do. There are plenty of good horses with good names, and no patriotic citizen should stimulate the indefensible and vulgar ignorance that makes a horse a laughing stock by buying the poor animal after he has been christened.

The spring immigration from Europe has pened upon a scale that leads to the opinion that the rush to our shores this year will be unparalleled. Every ship that reaches our port is crowded from stem to stern, and Castle Garden is constantly swarming with the hopeful myriads who have come here to improve their condition in life. Last year the arrivals there reached the enormous aggregate of 450,-845, or 83,591 more than in the preceding year, and the officials have computed that this year's immigration will be over half a million. A large proportion of the whole are always bound for the Northwestern States, which still offer them cheap land and welcome; but severa States of the Southwest, especially Mississippi. Arkansas, and Texas, are also offering induce ments which are sure to give them a share o the new comers who will aid in the development of their abounding resources.

We observe a certain soberness of reflection among some of our sister cities in consequence of Mr. WARD MCALLISTER's statement that there are but four hundred fashionable people in New York.

For example, the Troy Press has applied a calculation upon this basis to Troy. Giving New York two million inhabitants, there would be one fashionable person in five thousand, according to Mr. McAllister's computation. The Press applies this ratio to Troy, and concludes that out of seventy thousand Trojans there are but fourteen fashionables. That would give a very small fashionable circle to Troy. On the same basis of calculation. we suppose that the fashionable people of Boston would amount to about seventy-five. Philadelphia might have eighty or ninety. Chicago between forty and fifty, and St. Louis a score. perhaps. We do not imagine that even Mr. McAllister would undertake to estimate the fashionable circle of San Francisco, for he would hardly set himself up as an authority on society west of the Mississippi.

However, these towns should not feel hurt.

Mr. HERBERT SPENCER argues that by the law of evolution as society increases and progresses. it becomes more varied, more with its parts more clearly differentiated from each other. And so, as cities grow small their population becomes more united and more nomogeneous. If Mr. McALLISTER should work up a system of society logarithms, so to speak, the logarithm for New York would be 1-5000. The fraction to be properly set opposite Boston would be, perhaps, 1-10, and Troy's quality would be indicated by M. That would expand Troy's 14 to something like 30,000, and it would probably describe Troy better than the Mo-ALLISTER estimate describes New York.

Whatever be the result of the marriage between the Indian CHASKA and his pious white school mistress out in Dakota, it is evident that he has got a wife who puts in practice the most advanced ideas of the rights of her sex. According to the reports that come by telegraph, she carried on the courtship by which he was won; she gave him gifts in proof of her attachment; she presented him with a gold wedding ring, upon which both of their names were engraved; she took him out to walk; she manifested her affection in public; she nided in his education, and it is alleged that she even went so far as to offer to work for his support. There was thus a complete reversal of the customs that are ordinarily practised in the matrimonial market, and the rights of women were asserted in a way which can be justified only by recalling the giorious fact that this is leap year.

BISMARCK was a younger man than he now s when he gained his influence over the late German Emperor. The Emperor WILLIAM I. was eighteen years older than his Chancellor: the Chancellor is nearly seventeen years older than the new Emperor, FREDERICK III. But BISMARCK, in his old age, appears to be gaining as much influence over the younger Emperor as he gained in earlier life over the older Emperor. There is no doubt that, in case of the death of the invalid Emperor, he would enjoy yet more influence over his successor, the present Crown Prince. It has not often occurred in history that any statesman has been powerful with three generations of rulers.

What might almost be called a capsizing What might almost be called a capsizing theory is that propounded yesterday in The Evening Sun by Mr. R. D. Whittle, a milkman of this city, upon the subject of milk. It

upsets all previous notions about cows. The primary cause of Mr. WHITTLE'S expression was a movement among the milk men here to abolish the lactometer and its tests, which they hold to be unjust to themselves and delusive to the public. "Just as the cream rises in the tube," says Mr. WHITTLE, "so it rises in the cow's udder." The best milk in his view is the strippings, or that which is wrung last of all from the cow. This is great for butter, and the "dishonestly honest" farmer is said to keep this for his household and to send creamless but unadulterated milk to the dealer. The greater part of the milk is like that drawn from the bottom of the cream tube. It is practically skimmed, and yet it is the best the milkfore, lies not with the dealer, but with the cow

men can get. The fault of city milk there-If that is so, the dealers, it would seem, are at the mercy of nature, and until she can be reversed and cows can be milked upside down. they will hardly be able to procure milk with cream in it. Consequently they must remain subject to the slings and arrows of fortune. The improvements which alone can erase the timehallowed stigma upon milk dealing is not to be sought in the milkman, but in the nature of

The annual musical festival of the Gaelie Society takes place at Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street, this evening. Lovers of music. and especially lovers of Celtle music, will have an opportunity of hearing the most beautiful Celtic airs sung not only in English but in Gaelic a language which, of all European idioms, perhaps, is the best adapted for singing. Some of the most eminent artists of the day will assist at the Feis Ceoil.

We never before heard of such a curious battle in our country as that which raged in Wilkesbarre between Poles and Hungarians all night from sundown of Sunday till the dawn of Monday morning. Men. women, and children took part in it, and at one time nearly a hundred of them were prostrate on the field of sombat. It was hard work for the police to subdue the rioters, who had been maddened by liquor. If these belligerent Poles and Huns could understand our words, we would tell them that they bring disgrace upon themselves and injure the country which they have chosen to live in by such conduct. The people of all the races who take up their abode in the United States must dwell together in harmony. if we are to continue to enjoy the best fruits o peace, order, and law.

Now Explorer DE BRAZZA turns up in Paris and confuses the rumor mongers by declaring that he is not dead, that he has not been fighting the Ogowe natives, and that he has not spent in seven months all the money voted him for twelve, all of which interesting items have been spread abroad within the pasyear. The Governor of the French Congo says. moreover, that the trade with the Ogowe tribes last year reached the respectable total of \$340. 000, more than double the amount of 1886; that he is at peace with everybody, has two steamboats running, and is getting a part of the Congo ivory trade away from the Congo State No wonder we hear that he will soon hie him back to his African Arcadia, far away from all rumors of war and the interminable row over Gen. BOULANGER.

SECRETARY BAYARD ON SAMOA.

Somewhat Tardy Rogrets at Germany's Kidnapping of King Malleton. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The diplomatic correspondence with Berlin on the Samoan troubles just collated by the Department of State for the inspection of Congress is not agreeable reading. It shows that by an effective combination of bullying, outwitting, and contemptuous ignoring, the German authorities at Apia simultaneously imposed their will, not only upon the unfortunate natives, but upon the British representatives and upon our own. After the news came of last year's usurpations of Germany in the archipelago, Mr. Bayard expressed his disapproval in a despatch to Minister Pendleton:

The course taken by Germany cannot be regarded as having been marked by that just consideration which the ancient friendship between the United States and Germany entities this Government to expect; and the pres-ent condition of affairs in the islands cannel, in view of the circumstances under which it was brought about and is still maintained, he regarded by the United States as This somewhat ponderous and orotund crit-

cism probably gave Prince Bismarck no sleepless nights, since, although Mr. Bayard accorded to Mr. Pendleton permission to communicate his views to the Chancellor, nothing whatever has been done to alter the situation thus indicated. Indeed, the game had already been played, the evil had been done, and it was not the Chancellor who had been left on the anxious seat. With the unfortunate Maileton already denosed and carried off in a war ship to New Guines, and his rival. Tamasese, made monarch in his stead by German arms, everything that could be done short of a German protectorate or outright annexation had been accomplished.

protectorate or outright annexation had been accomplished. The plaint of Secretary Bayard to Mr. Pendleton further shows what a vantage ground our country surrendered in this business. In order to emphasize the unfriendly conduct of Germany, the Secre ary recalls that American influence was predominant at Apia, and that we could have had things practically all our own way there. But so far from doing this, when King Malletoa sought the protection of the United States, and Mr. Berthold Grosenbaum, then American Consul at Apia, accorded it, the Government at Washington voluntarily disavowed his act, and, without any request from Germany, dismissed the over-zenious Consul and sent out Mr. Sewall as his successor. Having shown so much consideration for Germany, dismissed the over-zenious Consul and sent out Mr. Sewall as his successor. Having shown so much consideration for German, and the service of the consideration for German sensitivenesses. Mr. Bayard was naturally taken aback by its consequences:

I was taken wholly by surprise when the German Minister called at this department on the 29th of August last and left a memorandum stating that his Government proposed to independently protect its own interests and obtain satisfaction and reparation due to its hational honer, if necessary to the extent of declaring war against King Mailetoa.

ment proposed to independently protectia own intersents and obtain satisfaction and reparation due to its
maticinal homor, if nreessary to the extent of declaring
war against king Malicioa.

There is nothing specially creditable to our
diplomacy in this statement. The encroachments of Germany had been going on for years.
Our own Government Lad had an extraordinary series of representatives at Apia, who had
been serving, one after the other, as Premiers,
War and Finance Ministers, or confidential advisers to Malicioa or his predecessor; but their
singular attitude had nevertheless almost been
forced by the preposterous effrontery of the
German Consuls and traders. Even Consul
Greenobaum, who had graduated from the
clothing business in San Francisco, and did not
shrink from announcing, purely on his own responsibility, an American protectorate over
Samoa, at least understood the Germans
at Apia a good deal better than Mr.
Bayard. It was because his colossal cheek
in pursuit of what he deemed to be the interests of his own country was greater even than
the ascurance of the German at Somoa that
he succeeded. Our German-American fellow
citizens understood them perfectly, and beat
them at their own game. He actually procured
the signature of the German Consul, fir.
Wilfred Powell, to a document declaring that
they and their Governments did not in any way
recognize Tamasese as King. Meanwhile he
insisted that no change in rule should be attempted until his own Government should be
heard from, and he carried his point.
His Government was at last heard from, in
the form of a rebuke to him and a disavowal of
all his performances, which certainly had been
rather queer, toilowed by his recall. This was
enough for the Germana. No considerations,
concessions, or pledgos had been exacted or
asked of them; and accordingly, putting their
own interpretation on the removal of Greenebaum and the departure of the American war
vessel which had been present at Apia, they
proceeded, without notice to the United States,

to be submitted to since it was only a diplo-matic defeat that we sustained. Political in-terests in Samoa we certainly have none, and acquisition even of a foot of territory there is against our policy. As to our commercial inter-ests, they are likely to flourish as well under Tamasese, who is a very good friend to Ameri-cans, as under his hapless predecessor.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The movers of the international coryright scheme are very enthusiastic over their prospects. They have been at work like beavers, and have pulled as many wires as if they were politicians instead of authors clubmen, and the like. They confidently expect the bill to pass Congress this session. They say that President Cleve ing more will be necessary to make it international than a meeting of the council in England. Perhaps the bigbill. This and the adherence of such big ing concerns as Munro's and other of that once hostile order operate powerfully on the small political mind As for the larger politicians the Senate from Ingalls down is largely with them, and in the House Mr. George Washington Childs, A. M., has succeeded in interesting Mr. Randall and the other Pennsylvanians. Of course a great many alterations have been made in the bill in order to recommend it to practical minds. For instance type setting on English reprints in this country will have to be done in this country, and, indeed, the only freight shipments permissible will be of the plates of very highclass pictures. The curious feature of the present statu of this movement is that one of the most aggressive opponents is a publisher who pirates religious publications from the Old World.

The queer word "singeing" is now posted up in at least one big barber shop down town. It illustrates how eager we are to copy everything that is English. For singeing the ends of the hair after it has been cut is a new wrinkie in London, adopted there on the probabisilly theory that after the hair has been burne ing the operation with the scissors, it will not only grow more strongly, but will cease to fall out. The new fad is performed with an asthetic little waxed taper held against the ends of the hairs as the barber combs them

The rivalry and jealousy of poets have been heard of since the ancient times. But these were masculine singers in hot competition for giery. We are promised a new state of things by the host of poetesses in whose advent we rejoice in our age. When one of them prought together a group of songsters of both sexes at the Westminster Hotel on Monday night to offer a gram welcome to a new poeters now risiting our city, it was a notable sign of the change that is turning the Old World upside down. Really it was a fine thing for Miss Resse of Baltimore to be welcomed by Mrs. Wilcox.

The man with nine living wives, who was lately sent to jail in Columbus Ohio, has given evidence, in his at-tempt to kill himself, that the marital bliss of a husband s not increased by the multiplicity of his marriages. If he had wedded but once he would have been better o

Mr. Edward Arenson of the Casino arrived in town from Florida last night. Mr. Aremon has been resting among the orange groves for a month, and returns stronger, though by no means recovered from his recent serious sickness. He says he was intensely tired of oranges, alligators, and books, and wouldn't obey the con mands of his physicians and friends to remain away

Not a day passes without the moguis of the New York Central receiving telegraph messages stating that passes issued to friends and business acquaintances of the directors and others are offered for sale along the read It appears that pedding passes has become a business with some. General Passenger Agent Toucey has introduced a system by which all conductors on the Central know the numbers on the peddied passes. They are im-mediately taken up, and thus the buyer loses the money he paid for the pass and his fare as well.

Field Marshal Murat Halstead is now spoken of as the very worst writer in the country. His chirography is of the spidery order, and as illegible as was Mr. Gracley's Mr. H. C. Duval, Chauncey Mitchell Depew's private secretary, is about the only man in New York who can de cipher Mr. Haistead's hieroglyphics, and when the Field Marshal writes to Mr. Depew he prints at the end of the

Returned travellers in Germany speak of the jealousy with which the German authorities guard the new mag azine guns distributed among the soldiers of the army Every gun is numbered and registered, the soldier must not take it from the garrison under any circumstances save when on parade, and he must be able to produce it at a moment's notice. All this is to prevent the French men from securing one to use as a pattern

Perverted Ingenuity. From the Omaka World. There are some mighty mean men in this world. One of them has invented a contribution ber which registers the amount such person puts in, so that the whole congregation can see it. MEN'S FASRIONS.

Our Slorious New Trousers that are Com-ing O'er the Sen-Checks Fading Out-New English Colors-New Cuts-New Stuffs

"Trouserings" run in light and fanciful colors this season. The demand for "fancy cashmeres" continues. The most expensive of these trouserings are for New York, where duties and freights are so high that a few shillings more or less do not matter.

Hardly any checks are sold just now, it appears, stripes having it all their own way.

The most stylish colors are various shades of drabs, slates, and French grays. The patterns are produced by combinations of such mysterious things as "mayos, hopsacks, corkserews, and satina." From the London Dally Nesot.

rious things as mayor, appacas, considerable and satins."

Satin-faced goods are all the rage, and likely to continue in favor for a considerable period. With regard to form, we are told that there is a perceptible leaning toward that gradual tightening downward to the ankies which is called the peg-top style. This serves advantageously to display what tailors would entitle a native boot.

a natty boot.

We are left in the dark as to such important matters as the "blazer" of the future. Is it to be as vivid as everthis year?

NEW STYLES IN PARIS.

Mashers may expect some new fashions before long. The governing principle new is liberty and ease of movement. At present tailors are obeying the old French provert which says, "When you are eased you are

tailors are obeying the oid French proverb which says. When you are eased you are pleased."

So now you may leave your morning suit unbuttoned and your vest and waistcoat, which used to be so carefully hidden, that some men did not take the trouble in summer to put on one at all, is now given a chance to show itself. This reappearance of the waistcoat may lead our swells to make the most of a garment which our fathers used to so ornameat with lacework and embroidery of every kind, that it often cost a nice little sum of money. Our tailors have this subject under consideration, and may very soon produce something that will surprise the world of fashion.

The cravat has imitated the waistcoat, and become more obtrusive than formerly. But the colors are quiet. Black and white mixed are the favorites. Cravats should be tied like a sailor's slis knot, and the knot should be rather large. For full dress, the white the has quite dethroned in France at least, the black cane. At the beginning of this winter the style was to have the tie starched stiffly, the ends cut square, and to make the bow vourself. But so much starch rendered this a difficult matter. We soon got tired of this work, and so now a soft muelin cravat, that can be easily tied, is all the go.

There is a drift toward discarding the opera hat. That it has failen into disfavor cannot be denied. It is pronounced dull in color and ugly is form. I must admit that it never fits well, and is liable to be blown off by the wind in the streets. You see it no longer at dinner parties. An ordinary slik hat with a white lining is now worn on these occasions. But the enemies of these who dance, for the slik hat might get sat upon, while the opera hat is always safe under the owner's arm or in his hand. Those who do not dance, say these determined innovators must discard the opera hat. At one of the grand balls given this season by M. Bamberger, the rich banker, who lives at the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées, an effort was made to introduce this custom. But I do no SHODDY DESCENDANTS OF GEN, GRANT,

And their Mean and Shortelghted Treat-From the Camden Post.

From the Camden Post.

The Grant family is always in hot water over its debts. It refused to pay the embalming bill after the General died, without a scandal.

And now they are in another squabble with Badeau, who asks a few thousand dollars out of four hundred thousand dollars profit, from the saie of the book which he doubtless made ready for publication.

Grant Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, was the sait of that family. All the rest are black sheep as far as common decency is concerned.

They had so much given them that they came to believe that a man who presented a bill for services rendered was insulting the great Grant family, which has more shoddy in it than the most humble family in middle life in the city of Camden, N. J., to-day.

A family that has no more regard for its illustrious dead, for the bright memories that cluster around that great name, than to cloud it, besmear it, and disgrace it with constant scandal, deserves to be stigmatized severely.

Before the General's death the Grant boys ran a bucket shop, a "two for one" broker business, and permitted the name of their father to be used and to be bespattered all over with the slimy scum of a great swindling scheme.

And since bis death we have had one disgust-

with the slimy soum of a great swindling scheme.

And since his death we have had one disgusting discussion after another over the private family affairs of the dead hero.

We speak thus because we recognize the eternal fitness of things, and because our respect for the deceased is of such a nature that it seems to us that the Grant family is violating every rule of righteous regard for a name which Americans hate to see dragged into a nasty, scurvy, senseless seandal about once in every twenty-four hours.

At first blush the general impression was that Gen, Badeau attempted extertion. But the sober second thought leads us to believe that the Grant family is simply at its old business of throwing more mud on their own husband and father, and on themselves.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
TOPEKA, March 29.—Senator Ingalls has written to Railroad Commissioner Greene of this State th following letter, putting a new construction on the attack made on Gens. Hancock and McClellan in hisspeech: "The Democracy and their allies have grossly misrepresented me and endeavored to break the force of my arraignment by personal assaults and by distortion of my language. Every man of intelligence knows that my aliusions to Hancock and McClellan were not as soldiers, but as Democratic candidates for the Presidency As such they were allies of the Confederacy, as Grov that office, because he must be elected by the 153 votes of the solid South, which is as much an aggressive and potent force in our politics as it was in 1869. Unless the Republican party has the courage and intelligence to wage the ensuing campaign upon the platform of equal and exact justice to all under the law they will fall, as they deserve to fail."

THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA. Mr. Bresnan Says It Was Not Eriksson, but Saint Brauden of County Kerry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read a letter in your value ble paper of April 1 with much pleasure, wherein is stated that Herjulfsons and Erikason, Icelanders, discovered America A. D. 194. Please allow me to inform you that Saint Brandon, native of county Kerry, Ireland, who founded mor native of county Kerry, Ireland, who founded mon-asteries in Listowel, Ardfearth, Traice, and Killarney— the latter place still retains the caint's name, and is called Saint atrandom's College, which is well known as the ceat and fo, it of learning—discovered America in the year of our Lord deil, and made three successful voyages, which are attll recorded in the archives of Kerry. Therefore, I hope that the honorable the senato and House of Representatives of the United States in Concress assembled, will alopt such measures as will enable them at the centennial jubilee of our grand, motion grounds and free tinited States of America to pub-les and the state of the continual states of the Saint Uradden as the charge becoming a great nation. Saint Uradden as the Charles becoming a great nation of Columbia-America.

Columbia-America J. M. Haosnax, 104 Waverley place

The Bisir-Logan Pensions, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With all

the respect that is due to the memory of the late Senator Logan; with all due that of Frank Blair. whom in early youth I learned to admire and is man hood to follow, let me call attention to the wrong done In vo.ing their widows annual pensions of \$5,00 each. The widows of Generals Meads, Mansfield, Kearny, Rawlins Rene, Lander, and forty others of high rank draw \$50 per month. Those of Summer, Baker Anderson, Ord, Rousseau, Canby, Blair Warren, Stevens and fifty others draw \$50 per month. I am told that even Farraguiz widow does but \$54 kind Mrs. James Shields, a political exidence all wife, \$100. Blair and logan elected to foliow political life, and received its rewards in full measure: both were of the meet remunerative profession. Blair saw thouse the avails of his effort aimest to the very dimit. Logan, more frural, saved about \$50,00 s, and his a interes gave his widow about \$70,00 more. More than that, her son married size of the richest woman in 010 s, and even into its exabilishing a raching stable and stud of blood horses. Now, as Mrs. Logative already rech and closed in a meanufacent turn of the richest woman in 010 s, and even into her and as Mrs. Blir mirrows receives \$885 per year and her a word as Mrs. Blir mirrows receives \$885 per year and her a word as Mrs. Blir mirrows treatment of justice and maintaining, in fact if not in name, an arisincreacy? If the velamic courses and "a unique son justice and maintaining, in fact if not in name, an arisincreacy? If the velamic courses and "a unique son past he heads and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe, he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe he will velamic some one past he hack and kinks his foe h in voling their widows annual pensions of \$5,000 each. The widows of Generals Meads, Manufield, Kearny

Not Afraid of the Blizzard. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On March

13 or 14 the World stated that on the night of the bin and, March 12, the Seventh Regiment was the only one that held a drill. Now, in justice to the Eleventh Regiment, please state that Company & drilled on that mignit, and had some twenty odd men on the floor. By so doing you will not only confer a favor on one but on many. Respectfully. espectrusty, K. Company, Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. Manca St.

Waiter (to country groom)—Raw eysters? Yes, Sir; how many, sir? Country Groom—Well. I dunno. (To bride) Mariar, d'ye think we kin get away with a can?

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

A LOUD FOICE FROM CONNECTIOUS The Democrats of the Fourth District are Protectionists.

DANBURY, April 3 .- This city of 20,000 population, being located near the geographical centre of the Fourth Congress district of Connecticut, commonly known as Barnum's district, now represented in Congress by a sterling Democrat, Miles T. Granger, affords your correspondent a most fitting place to note the sentiments of a vast majority of the Democratic voters who form the backbone of the Democracy of Connecticut. They are of the

most impressive type of New England Democ-At a large mass meeting lately held at the Rink in this place, composed chiefly of laboring men, mostly members of the trades unions, a large majority of whom are Democrats, resolutions were unanimously passed directly antagonistic to the unpopular idea of a tariff for revenue only, and in favor of further protection against the importation of foreign goods to the detriment of American industries.

That meeting expressed the sentiment and

met the approval of the overwhelming majority of the Democrats of this district. One-half of the district, the southern portion, is made up of mechanical workers, while the northern por-

the district, the southern portion, is made up of mechanical workers, while the northern portion is made up of agriculturists, and each half usually rolls up a Bemocratic majority.

There is, perhaps, no other district represented in Congress where the agricultural and mechanical elements are so evenly divided, and where both are so firmly imbued with the doctrine of a tariff for protection; so that each and every vote given by our Congressman, Miles T. Granger, having in view a tariff for protection, will be most heartily approved by his constituents.

There is on every hand a universal expression of regret among leading and influential Democrats that the President, in his message, should have so far committed himself as to cause so much rejoicing among the free traders. It is conceded by Democrats that Mr. Cleveland, while President, should endeavor to conduct the Administration on truly Democratic lines, and there is a general expression of regret that he should have devoted so much time and space to argue the tariff with no more fasts and no better facts or ideas than have been hashed and rehashed for the past decade.

It is generally believed that the message was a mistake which has jooparded his prospects for a second term.

The theory advocated by tariff reformers that an enforced reduction in the price of labor in any of the Industries of the country will force a corresponding reduction in the cost of living, finds no advocate among the labor elements of New England; and if President Cleveland hopes to secure his own nomination or election to a second term, or if he hopes to strengthen the Democratic party in either the States of New York, New Jersey or Connecticut upon such a theory, he will soon learn that the seatiments of the voting masses are most emphatically opposed thereto. The same undercurrent which retired Morrison, Hurd, and others, and which so nearly gave the quiestus to Mr. Carlisle, is the great undertow that threatens to engulf the party if placed on their platern.

form.
It is generally conceded that the Democratio party cannot hope to flourish in Louislana upon a platform that tends to peopard the industries of the Southern States. So with the great tobacco growing States of Virginia and Kentucky.

Kentucky.

The party cannot hope to win on a platform that tends to restrict the industries of the timber States of the North and Northwest.

They cannot hope to win on a platform that tends to restrict the wool-growing industries of the great West. And certainly they cannot hope to win on a platform that in any way can be construed to restrict the great manufacturing industries so universally established in both the East and West.

So that the sooner the Democratic party.

both the East and West.

So that the sooner the Democratic party place themselves in sympathy with the labor elements of the country, on a platform emphatically in favor of a tariff of protection for the sake of protection, the better the prospects of their future success.

JAS. S. TAYLOR.

A Gain for Mr. Cleveland. Prom the Philadelphia Press. The New York Evening Post has given up

President Cleveland as a civil service reformer, and onveys the feeling that after all he isn't any better than Cleveland and Gray. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is a

icket which, if nominated next June, would sweep through the United States like a Western cyclone. I am who can be nominated: For President-GROVER CLEVELAND of New York. For Vice President-Jessic & Gray of Indiana. Platform-Reduction of the Tariff; no Free Trade. Let this ticket be nominated at the Democratic Naional Convention next June, and victory is ours for the

future. A reader of your Democratic organ.

New York, April 3.

From the Baltimore Sun. "I see that there is talk of bringing your name before the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Conkling," said his friend. "I hope there is something in it, because I think you would make a strong candidate."

"My dear sir," said the Hon. Roscoe, after a moment's panse, "that is sheer nonsense. Why, you might as well set a corpse up in a window to look at a funeral procession go by as to nominate me for the office of President

Mugwamp News About New York, From the Springfield Republican

In New York the supporters of Gov. Hill are intriguing to get control of the State Committee and elect a majority of the State delegation. They argue that if they can go to St. Louis with the majority of the New York delegation against the President, it will be easy work to convince the delegates from the South and West that Cleveland cannot carry his own State and that Hill can. In New Jersey powerful combinations are forming against the President, and in Pennsylvania Randall's supporters are supposed to be putting in their work in the same way. The news which comes from Massachusetts is not entirely reassuring. One of the embarrassing features of the situation is the refusal of these men to plainly declare their purposes. A convention made up in large part of these men, and with an active minority of opponents of the President might soon be transformed into a decided y anti-Cleveland gathering. Huddled together in St Louis, and gathering courage from each other's support they might be led into the supreme folly of defeating Cleveland and putting in nomination some man who descends to the level of their own ideas.

Left All the Indictments in Washington

Assistant District Attorney Dawson annonneed yesterday in Part I of the General Sessions that he had left all the indictments in the cases for the day at his home in Washington Heights. Judge Cowing sent to one of the other courts for cases to try. After a sent to one or the other courts for cases to try. After a few small cases had been tried Assistant District Attor-net Dawron and earthestly to Judge Cowing: a triangular fant, and I piedge my honor that it will never had been assistant. I may be the tried of the company Tany year. If Price jumped up and said solamnly; "Anur, Hohor, I move that sentence be suspended." [Laughter, Jacob Berlinger popped on and added: Counsellor Jacob Berlinger popped on and added: Your Honor. I can bring many witnesses to testify to his previous good character. Judge Cowing laughed and adjourned court.

A Fair Arrangement.

Husband (at dinner)-Yes, my dear, we've got

to (hic) begin to economize.

Wife-I think so teo, John, and I will make an agreement with you. I will get along with one pair of gloves each month if you will promise to ride home every night from your office.

And why are you so anxious to learn French, Bobby ?" inquired Featherly, who was making

Innocence Imposed Upon. Caller (to Bobby, in his first trousers)-Those are nice trausers, Bobby, for a little boy.

Bobby (proudly)—They ain't boy's trousers. Ma says they are regular men's trousers. Caller—Are they? Robby—Va. Indiend. Robby-Yes, indeed; they're made over from an old

Driven from Home. Brown-I was surprised to see you and your rife at the Caffay restaurant last night, Jinks. I thought you were keeping house. Jinks-We are. We got a nice little top flat in Harlem, but every Monday might we dine out. Hrown-Why is that? Jinks-it's the first flat's night for corned beef and cabbage.

A Mother's Auxlety.

They were sleighriding. hand. Mr. Sampson " she

"Can you drive with one hand. Mr. Sampson?" she asked, and she asked it very sweetly.
"Oh, yes." he replied. "but I think it looks better to drive with both.
"Ferhaps it does." she said, in a cold, convinced tone of voice, and then added:
"We mustn't be gone too long. Mr. Sampson, mamma will be anxieus."

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs of throat are usually evercome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure surative for all coughs.—Ada